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1. The Ministry of Health is located in one large building in Prague. There are also offices located at a farm approximately 30 km from Prague. It is directly subordinate to the Minister President of Czechoslovakia. The Minister of Health is a priest, Fr. Josef Plojhar, who has cooperated consistently with the Communists. He is merely a figurehead, and the Vice-Minister, a physician named Dr. (fnu) Krieger (Communist) is the man who exercises the power of minister.
 2. In Slovakia there is a subordinate Ministry of Health headed by a Minister-in-charge (Poverenik), which administers public health affairs for Slovakia. In Bohemia and Moravia no such subordinate ministry exists, and public health affairs for the latter two areas are under the direct control of the Ministry of Health. The Minister-in-charge for Public Health for Slovakia is Vojtech Török, who is a teacher, and not a physician. He is also a member of the Czechoslovak Parliament at Prague.
 3. In each region of Slovakia there is a Regional Health Office. Slovakia has six regions, viz. Bratislava, Nitra, Banská Bystrica, Žilina, Košice, and Prešov. Chief of the Bratislava Regional Health Office is Dr. František Lacki, a physician. In Bohemia and Moravia the Regional Health Offices are directly under the control of the Ministry of Health. In Slovakia, the Regional Health Office is directly under the control of the Minister-in-charge of Public Health, which in turn is subordinate to the Ministry of Health of Czechoslovakia.
 4. Subordinate to the Regional Health Office is the District State Health Office (OUNZ). In the Bratislava Region there are 18 OUNZ officers, one for every district in the region. Chief of the Bratislava OUNZ is Dr. Tibor Resko, a physician.
 5. There are three subordinate sections in the OUNZ, namely, the hospital or hospitals, depending on the size of the district, the health office, and the public health dispensary. Directory of the only hospital in Trnava is Dr. Tibor Resko, who is also
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chairman of the OUNZ. Chairman of the Trnava Health Office is Dr. Julius Kelesi. Director of the public health dispensary for Trnava is Dr. Zoloman Styk.

6. The Trnava Health offices are located in a two-story building on Stefanikova Ulica in what was formerly a Jesuit monastery. This building is in the center of the city about one and one-half km from the hospital.
7. The public health dispensary is located on Koldarova Ulica in a building erected in 1936. The building, prior to 1948, housed the Health Insurance Agency. Offices are located on the second and third floors of the right wing of this building, which is a three-minute walk towards the center of the city from the hospital. Approximately 20 physicians and 12 dental technicians are employed here. There is also a laboratory, a branch of the Trnava hospital laboratory, under the direction of the hospital laboratory chief. Three women technicians work in the laboratory, performing routine blood and urine tests.
8. The State Public Health Institute is located in several buildings in Praha XII Vinohrady. Its branch institute in Bratislava is located in three separate buildings at Benesova 50 (the Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University has offices on the first floor of this building) Sosinkova 9, and Benesova 46. All of the buildings of the Institute are in the same general area as the university clinics. The Prague and Bratislava Institutes are public health laboratories, and perform analytical, diagnostic, and control functions. The Bratislava institute has departments for microbiology and epidemiology (this section also prepares some biologicals), social health affairs, food control, health education, and drug control. The Drug Control Section utilizes the laboratory facilities of the Pharmacology Institute of Bratislava University. The Food Control Section has laboratories at Jaskovky Rad.

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9. The following is a list of subordinate laboratories in Slovakia under the direction of the SZU. In order to decentralize the public health laboratory services, attempts have been made to set up one laboratory in each region.

- (a) There are now two laboratories in the Zilina Region; one is located in Zilina, and one in Turciansky Svaty Martin /4904N-1856E/. These laboratories are located in the hospitals in these cities, and perform serological, bacteriological and water analyses.
- (b) A laboratory is set up in Nitra /4819N-1805E/ in a building not associated with the hospital; it performs serological, bacteriological, and water analyses.
- (c) A bacteriological laboratory is in the hospital in Komarno /4746N-1808E/.
- (d) A laboratory in Banska Bystrica is located in the city but is not associated with the hospital; it carries out serological, bacteriological, and water analyses.
- (e) Histological studies are carried out at the Institute of Pathology of the Bratislava University, at the hospital laboratory in Trnava, at the hospital laboratory in Turciansky Svaty Martin, and at the Pathology Section of the branch of the Bratislava University located in Kosice.
- (f) Food and beverage analyses can be carried out at Spiaska Nova Ves /4857N-2034E/ in a laboratory subordinate to the SZU Food Control Section at Bratislava.

Decentralization of the laboratory activities at Bratislava to the above-mentioned laboratories began early in 1952.

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